#### Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC: 8—The Old Homestead.

MOOF OFERA HOUSE—2 and 8—The Woman Hater.

BOADWAY THEATHE—5—The Kaffir Diamend. BROADWAY THEATRE—S—The Raint Diamond.

CABINO—S—Nady.

DOCKSTADER'S—S—Missirels.

EDRN MUSSE—Wax Tablesux.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Lights o' London.

HARRIGAN'S PARK THEATRE—2 and 8—Waddy Georgin.

LYCRUM THEATRE—2 and 8:15—Lord Chimiley.

MADISON-AVE. AND 59TH-ST.—Day and Evening—

Jerusalem and the Crucifixion.

MADISON SOUARE THEATRE—2 and 8:30—A Legal Wrock

MIBLO'S—2 and 8—Mathias Sandorf.

STAR THEATRE—2 and 8—The Paymaster.

WALLACK'S—8:15—Boccaccio.

WALLACK'S—8:15—Boccaccio.

WALLACK'S—S:15—BOCCACCIO.

DTH AVENUE THEATRE—S—Philip Herna.

14TH-67. THEATRE—2 and 8—Fascipation.

4TH-4VE. AND 19TH-8T.—Gettyaburg.

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# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1888.

### TEN PAGES.

President's prom ses and professions have been vi-lated or disregarded, on great scale, with the u-most boldness, in sundr

THE REFORMER AND HIS WORKS.

THE PRESIDENT'S SOL | A FRANK CONFESSION EMN PLEDGE. OF BETRAYAL.

EMN PLEDGE.

Christmas Letter to Mr.
Curtis, 1884.
I know that they (abuses in the Civil Service) are deeply rooted, and that the spoils system has been supposed to be intimately related to success in the maintenance of party organization, and I am not sure that all those who profess to be the friends of this reform will stand firmly among its advocates when they find it obstructing their way to patronage and place.
But fully appreciating the large compulted in the control of the computer particular transfer in the painful truth is, that we doubt if a single independent voter in this state, of the thousands who supported President Cleveland in 1884, any

patronage and place.
But fully appreciating the
trust committed to my
charge, no such consideration shall cause a relaxation on my part of an
carnest effort to enforce
the law. HIS SPONSORS' GUAR-ANTEE. Wm. Curtis in Harp-er's Weekly, January

er's Weekly, January 10, 1885.
His letter a Christmas gift of the best omen to the American people, a new emar ation proclamation of the freedom of the people from mere partisan enslavement. Independents' address, July 22, 1884.

July 22, 1884.

His personal convictions proved by his official acts, more decisive than any platform declaration, are the guarantee that in its spirit and in its letter the reform would be enforced in the National Administration.

era of emancipation has had a grander opportunity to be useful in his day and generation, and no left in which not only one has formed a clearer conception of the duty which he owes to his country.

A SUGGESTIVE EXHIBIT. ments in the Civil Service, July 23, 1888.

ments in the Civil service, any 20, 18ec.

The list of criminals embraces 137, not includently-two persons guilty of political crimes, or fine other persons directly connected with the criminal classes. This savory list includes two murdend the tools of two others, five notorious due and three rioters—one to be Judge of the very cy which he had been imprisoned six weeks. It under five five persons who had been indicted or convince the persons who had been indicted or convince the convenient the revenue a product to be conby which he had been imprisoned six weeks. It includes five persons who had been indicted or convicted for frauds against the revenue, appointed to be officers of the revenue service. It includes a jury-fixer, a dead beat, a lawyer guilty of defrauding clients and an attorney who had cleared notorious bandits by contriving a defeat of justice, all appointed to be judges. Persons were appointed pension agents who had been indicted for violating pension laws. Persons guilty of robbing the mails were appointed postmasters or mail-agents—one when appointed was in juli for robbing the very office to which he was appointed. Liquor-selices, their sons or attorners were appointed internal revenue officials. An impeached State Treasurer, defrauding county or fown, treasurers, seven forgers—one of whom had served two terms for that offence, but "knew cleveland personally"—and men guilty of robbery, embezziement, theft, malfeasance, tapping a church till, grand larceny, bribery, obtaining money under false pretences, of a printing steal, a mileage steal and a patent fraud, of keeping grambling houses and houses of resort for the vile of both sexes, of assault and battery, fist-fighting and insulting women, of assaulting a lady temperance lecturer with a club, of wife-beating, of blackmailing and selling offices and of selling official information, with an editor of a rogues' paper and a Brooklyn police officer who was dismissed for arresting in her hed at 2 a. m. a siek woman against whom there was no charge and compelling her to walk a mile to a station officer who was dismissed for arresting in her bed at 2 a. m. a sick woman against whom there was ne charge and compelling her to walk a mile to a station—all these are chosen instruments of reform.

A full alphabetical list of these appointments has

been before the public for nearly two months, with quotations from papers that support Mr. Clevelar for re-election authenticating more than three-fourths of the charges, and accompanied by The Tribune ilse to correct any and all errors. Just one corection has been asked for and made

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-John Dillon was unconditionally released from Dundalk Jail. - The Holland Parliament was opened. \_\_\_\_ The London police think they have the Whitechapel murderer.

Congress.-Both branches in session. - The Senate: Mr. Sherman spoke on the retaliation question, and urged complete union with Canada; copies of diplomatic correspondence with China were submitted. == The Democratic House caucus did not vote on the adjournment question.

Domestic.-General Harrison received and addressed three visiting delegations at Indianapolis. === Twenty deaths and 156 new cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville. = The Ives-Stayner trial was begun. = Great damage from the recent storm was reported from New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. == The Labor convention at Troy adjourned after passing resolutions and appointing a committee to work for the repeal of the conspiracy laws by political boycotting. The fall meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club began. —— Among the Congressional nominations were those of Speaker Carlisle and General N. P. Banks.

City and Suburban .- A great Republican mass meeting at the Cooper Institute was addressed by Warner Miller, Colonel Cruger, Robert E. Frazer and others. === The Dry-Goods Men's Republican Club unfurled a fine banner; speeches were made by Warner Miller, John F. Plummer, Colone Cruger and others. == President De Vinne addressed the convention of the United Typothe-=== Winners at Gravesend: Britannie, Badge, Faverdale colt, Dunboyne, Glitter and Le tHtia. = William Fogarty was arrested for mardering his brother James with an umbrella several days ago. = Stocks less active, but advancing, closing strong.

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Fair, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 83 degrees; lowest, 68; aver-

ost encouraging news that has come from the a shock of surprise must have been given to

secured a conviction instead of a sharp reouke from the bench!

The splendid meeting in the Cooper Union last night was an admirable complement to the rally in the Brooklyn Rink on the previous evening. Mr. Miller spoke with greater fullness and freedom, and his exposition of the issues of the campaign in Nation and State justifies the large amount of space which THE TRIBUNE devotes to its report of the meeting. The parts of his address devoted to the tariff and the High-License question will command especial attention, and deserve to be read by every voter who wishes to consider himself well-informed. The resolutions adopted have the right ring and are an excellent rehearsal and condensation of the principles of the Republican party as set forth in the Chicago platform. The speaking cammign in the city has opened most auspiciously.

It is becoming a tedious task to point out the shortcomings of the Administration in the matter of the Civil Service. They are numerous, oft-repeated and seriously prejudicial to the welfare of the public. The President's letters and orders have become dead-letters, one and all, and partisanship as offensive and political activity as pernicious as have ever prevailed since the spoils system began its iniquitous sway are now habitual in all branches of the Government service. These things have become notorious. They are crying evils. They should command more attention than they receive, because the country was justified in lookng for something different. These observations are pertinent in connection with the letters furnished by our Washington correspondent, revealing the political schemes engaged in by Assistant Postmaster-General Stevenson and Interstate Commerce Commissioner Morrison. It is a sorry and a shameful showing. Assuredly no one who ever avowed a belief in Mr. Cleveland as a reformer can read these disclosures without a blosh.

Tammany's plot to get control of the Police Board is one that every honest man and every believer in honest elections should do his utmost to bring to naught. The non-partisan character of the Police Board is the bulwark of fair and honest elections in this city, since the Police Commissioners have the appointment of all the election officials. It is doubtless the prevailing opinion that this non-partisan character is assured by law. Such is not the case. It has long been the custom to choose half of the Police Commissioners from each of the two great parties, and with most men elected to the high office of Mayor this custom would have the force of law. The Mayor to be elected this year will appoint the successors of both the Republican Commissioners. The bare exposure of a scheme on the part of Tammany Hall to secure these offices for itself by electing a candidate for Mayor of its own, ought to be enough to defeat the project.

WAGES AND THE TARIFF-XI.

In the following table, the rate of wages is can be readily con-led or disguised when y are found out and osed. computed from the reports in Census Volume No. 20 on Wages, including only the establishments which reported for 1860 and for 1880, and only the wages of those hands in each establishment which were reported for both years. Foremen and superintendents are in all cases excluded. The classification in this volume differs from that of the volume on manufactures or that of the table of occupaild be interpreted but one way, as showing a tions, so that it is not possible to determine the number of persons employed in stove manufacture or machine shops apart from other iron foundries, or of tin and sheet iron workers in regular establishments apart from those reported in the table of occupations, nor does the latter table give separately the number of engineers and of firemen, or the number of painters and of varnishers. In all such cases, the wages of the classes separately stated are averaged in comparing the amount received for the whole number of hands employed in each branch of industry. The number of hands are taken from the tables on manufacture and a quarter of all the workers in shipbuilding is allowed for ship carpenters, and about half the number of unskilled laborers is allowed for those employed in connection with manufacturing, mechanical and mining work. These different occupations are so arranged as to contrast the branches of industry especially affected by protective duties with other branches less directly affected, and with the mechanical

WAGES IN 1860 AND 1880.

Industries.	of	WagesDally		Amount Daily.		Cent
	Hands.	1860.	1880.	1860.	1880.	Por
Boots and shoes Carpets Cotton goods Glass	194,079 20,871 185,472 24,177	0 81 4	8 1 H9 1 17 1 17 2 13 %	\$ 266,912 16,692 157,651 33,871	\$ 364,869 23,834 220,512 51,618	43.4
H'idw're and cutiery Iron mining. Iron furnac's Iron foundr's Iron stoves Iron mach'ne	27,320 31,648 41,875 145,351	0 98 1 24 1 46 1 55	2 20 1 12 1 55 2 10 1 91	\$0,542 31,035 51,925	60,104 35,468 64,906 292,156	14.3 25.0 50.0
skops. Iron rolling mills. Lumb'r s'w'd laner. Pins Potteries. Fanners.	80,133 147,956 24,422 1,977 9,494 23,812	1 28 1 09 ½ 1 03 1 32 ½	1 61	106.577 181.986 26.742 1.104 12.600 24,059	182.703 288.514 36.633 1.734 19.130 31,432	41. 56.3 52.3
Tinand sheet fron Tinsmiths Wagons and	42,818	1 65 1 75	2 28 4 2 50	72,701	102,335	38.1
carriages Woollen and worsteds	49,881 105,307		2 30	78,325 114,785	109,738 153,748	
Total	1,165,218			1,433,268	2,039,435	42

	MECH	ANIC	AL T	RADES.		
Macksmiths. Cubinetokrs. Carpenters. Coopers. Engineers. Firemen. Vachinists. Masons. Painters. Varnishers. Plumbers.	172,726 50,654 873,143 49,138 79,628 101,120 102,470 128,556 19,383	1 59 1 48 2 50 1 70 5 1 64 5 2 32 1 51 1 65	1 46	265,968 75,981 552,252 122,845 67,883 41,895 166,942 287,730 203,118 33,920	376,843 107,893 746,286 196,552 89,980 58,128 237,632 380,306 267,396 48,457	42.6 35.1 69.6 32.5 39.6 45.8 34.5 27.8 35.1
Total	1,076,818	.,		1,768,475	2,509,174	41.9
	OTHER	MAN	UFA	CTURES.		
Frewing	26,219			26,850	52,831 1	

	OTHER	MAN	UFAC	TURES.		
Prowing Brickmaking Cigarmaking Copp'rsmiths Clothing Flour milling Forniture. Gas works	26,219 66,375 56,599 2,342 185,105 58,407 48,729 4,695	1 26 5 1 31 5 1 75 1 48 1 189 5	1 73 1 65 2 50 2 01	26,850 83,964 74,428 4,098 273,955 81,478 75,530 4,685		
stone and Pianos	21.471 0,575		2 06 3 03	39,292 15,057	44.230 19,922	12.5
ters, est Upholaterers Wheelw'ghts	5,400 10,443 16,108	1 84	2 02 2 50 2 39	9,450 19,725 24,484	10,968 26,108 38,498	15.4 35.8 56.6
Total	508,468			732,006	994,266	35.8

Unskilled | 900,000 0 99 | 1 324 | 891,000 1,192,500 | 33.8 RECAPITULATION. 1.433, 268 2.039,435 42.5 1.155.213 1.076,818 782,006 994,266 35.8 508.468 891,000 1,192,500 33.8

Total, 45 S.640,499 1 32 9 1 85 4,824,749 6,735,375 39.6

The aggregate wages daily of 3,640,499 Another gang-leader convicted, and ten persons in these forty-five occupations would Cleveland's pretences as a Civil Service reyears staring him in the face. This is the have averaged \$1.85 for each person at the rates of 1880, and \$1 32 1-2 daily at the rates District-Attorney's office for a long time. What of 1860, for the same kind of work and in the same establishments. The average increase. Colonel Fellows and his assistants when they 39.6 per cent, thus represents more accurately by electioneering for a peanut politician, whose Blaine himself by the Irish four years after-

than any other comparison yet found practicable the actual change in the wiges of labor in manufacturing, mechanical aid mining industries in this country. Contrasted with Professor Levi's statement, which shows a gain of 16 per cent in the earnings of British labor in similar industries from 1367 to 1884, it more than justifies the statement that in these industries, as in agriculture, wages in this country have advanced more than twice as much as they have advanced in Great Britain.

But it will also be observed that the rate of gain has been very different in different industries. If it be true, as Free Traders assert that "the tariff has nothing to do with wages," then it might be expected that in thise industries in which michinery and capital lave been most largely employed, and in which the labor of women has in other lands largely taken the place of the labor of men, ard boys and girls have been largely employed instead of men and women, the rate of wiges here would not have advanced, or at lest would have advanced less than in other ccupations. Just the contrary proves to be the act. While all have gained, and in not a single industry which competes with British products wages have failed to gain more her than in Great Britain, the gain in those indistries which are commonly regarded as objects of protection has been a little more than in thers,

Here it is proper to notice that the differing rate of increase results ir some instances from differences in the rate of protection afforded by the tariff. Thus the average rate of duty on imported steel rails is 84 per cent, and the wages of hands in folling mills have gained since 1860 71.4 per cent, while the rate of duty on leather is but 30 per cent, and the wages of tanners have gained since 1860 30.7 per cent. The rate of duty on glassis 59 per cent and on earthenware 57 per cent; the increase in wages in each industry is about 52 1-2 per cent. The duty on tinware is 45 per cent, and the gain in wages 42.8 per cen; the duty on carpets is 47 per cent, and the gain in wages 42 1-2 per cent; the duty on manufactures of leather is 30 per cent, and the gain in wages in boot and shoe manufacture is 36.8 per cent. These comparisons certainy suggest that in many cases there has beer a close correspondence be tween the measure of protection afforded by the tariff ant the increase, sine that tariff came into effect, in the wages of workers emploved.

In other case, such correspondence is ob viously prevented by important changes in the conditions of panufacture and the cost of production, either abroad or in this country, which have rendered the tariff less effective than it was intended to be. Thus the unprecedented fall in the pices of grades of wool used in the worsted manufacture, and rulings of the Treas ury Department in hostility to the intent of the law, have exposed that industry to a degree of competition which few manufactures have to meet, and accordingly the increase in the rate of wages has to this day been comparatively small. So the great decline in shipbuilding in this country, from causes not due to the tariff, has made protective legislation of no avail to that industry, and the wages of ship carperters have gained only 15 per cent, while the wages of other carpenters, many of whom are employed in protected manufactures, have gained 35 per cent. Where the protective dutes have been maintained and enforced, and have been adequate, the increase in the rate of wages has in every instance been marked. Bat by far the greater part of the benefit has been of a kind which all wage-carners share.

CLEVELAND AS A DECOY DUCK.

The spectacle which President Cleveland is now making of himself is indeed pitiful. He was elected four years ago as a reformer. Since then he has taken frequent occasion t assure his countrymen that in him reform had a zealous and uncompromising champion. And yet now he turns up as a decoy duck in the service of David B. Hill. Already Mr. Cloveland has caused it to be known that he desires the election of the Governor. Congressman from the tables on occupations, excepting that | Tracey in a recent speech at Albany took pains to inform his hearers that-we quote from The Albany Argus's" report of his remarkshe knew that President Cleveland expected all his friends to unite for the success of the candidate for Governor of the State." How does this indorsement of Hill by Cleveland strike reputable citizens? How does it strike the leading Democrats of this city who en public and party grounds recently protested against the Governor's renomination? How does it strike the level-headed independent

It is to be hoped that Mr. Cleveland's indorsement of Hill will have the widest circulation. The wider the better. It can scarcely fail to open the eyes of those who may have been slow to discover the dishonest nature of the President's reform professions. It must be clear to intelligent men that if Mr. Cleveland is a supporter of Hill, it necessarily follows that his devotion to the things that make for the elevation of politics is purely imaginary. Hill stands to-day for all that is most pernicious and demoralizing in politics. Still the President backs him. Hill has never regarded the high office of Governor as a public trust; he has regarded it as a piece of his personal property-something to use in the service of his ambition, to reward his friends and punish his enemies. Still the President backs bim. Hill has constantly shown his contempt for the moral sentiment of the State, sacrificing the home for the saloon, declining to allow additional safeguards to be placed around the ballot-box for fear of interfering with the selfish schemes of Democratic bosses. Still the President backs him. Hill got 810,000 out of the public treasury to aid him in his canvass of three years ago-a transaction that would have given increased notoriety and satisfaction to Tweed himself. Still the President backs him. A mass-meeting of Democrats was held in this city shortly before the Democratic State Convention assembled. It was presided over by Wheeler H. Peckham, a citizen of the highest standing, and was attended by such other well-known Democrats as Oswald Ottendorfer. Anson Phelps Stokes, John D. Kernan and Charles Condert. In the address which this meeting adopted, David B. Hill is truthfully spoken of as "a man who in his public career during the last four years as Governor of this State has earned a reputation as lacking every quality for holding office in a self-respecting Democratic community." Still the President backs him. The newspapers of the metropolis 1,768,475 2,509,174 41.9 that are recognized as being distinctively Cleveland organs have denounced Hill as ar unscrupulous demagogue and are working for his defeat. Still the President backs him. THE TRIBUNE lately made a damning

> though far from exhaustive, exposure of Mr. former. It convicted him of placing a large and varied assortment of rascals in the Federal offices. Now the President proceeds to add another count to the indictment against him

public carer is a demonstration of his absolute untrustwithiness.

THE OLD ROMAN'S NEW ROLE.

Judge Thurman has apparently concluded that Jeretofore he has taken the campaign too seriesly, largely owing to causes over which he had no control. So he has resolved to do it from this time on as a broad burlesque. This he will no doubt make very amusing, with the jelp of a bandanna "make-up," a snuff-box and an assortment of jokes, which the irreverent Roman boys used to denounce as chestnuts" as far back as the second century of the Christian era, years before Judge Thurman was born. The "Old Roman Guard" of Columbus called

upon the Judge the other evening and induced

him to accept in their behalf a banner bestowed by some of the ladies of that town. While engaged in this delightful occupation, he let his umorous faculties loose, as it were, in a way that would have split the sides of the Roman augurs who were his boon-companions so many centuries ago. They were accustomed to declare that they never had times of greater altitude, nor more venerable, than when spending an afternoon with the Judge over a demijohn of yellow Tiber water in one of the committeerooms in the basement of the Capitol. And the Roman augurs were connoisseurs in this sort of thing. Before the public they preserved their gravity, but behind the scenes and in the undress of private life they knew a good time when they saw it, and always expected it when they beheld the Old Roman-he was known as the Old Roman even then-turning the corner with the familiar bandanna hanging a little more gayly than usual out of his toga pocket. But he surpassed himself in his speech at Columbus. First he told them that "it was over 100 years ago that Thomas Jefferson declared the principles that wiped slavery from our fair land." The fact that in order to "wipe slavery from our fair land" it was necessary to wipe up our fair land with the Democratic party, and wipe a good portion of the party clean out of existence, the Judge did not dwell upon. It would have spoiled his joke, which must have convulsed the "Old Roman Guard." even if they were all augurs. "To-day," he continued, "there is not a white slave in the domain of Christianity. Why? It was due to Democratic principles" as represented in the Declaration of Independence.

Then the Judge recalled the trifling incident of African slavery and the course of the Democratic party with regard to it, but he dismissed it with great dignity. "It is true," he said, we had blacks in slavery, but this bondage had to go." Yes, it did, but in order to persnade it to go, the Democratic party "had to go" out of power, and a large proportion of its membership "had to go" into another world. 'It was the inevitable result," he said, "of the principles espoused by Jefferson and embodied in the Declaration of Independence." What part the modern Democratic party, which is continually taking Jefferson's name in vain, had in bringing about this "inevitable result," in which he took so much pride, he did not say, nor exactly what his own share in it was. It might have interfered with the pleasure of the "Old Roman Guard," whose Latin gravity could not withstand the spectacle of the Old Roman saying all these absurd things, as the burlesque actors do, with a perfectly straight face. But now he reached his highest flight of humer. "You cannot name," he cried, "one good cause in the last hundred years that has not been fostered by the Democratic party."

If this was not received with shrieks of aughter, then the practorians of Columbus, Ohio, have not the sense of humor that distinguished their prototypes. So the Democratic party abolished slavery! Well, we live and learn. Next we shall be told that it was the Republican party that declared secession and the Democratic party which crushed the Rebellion; that it was the Republican party which fought for slavery, and the Democratic party which reduced the National debt and placed the National credit on a granite footing; that it is the Democratic party which is now engaged in a hand-to-hand struggle with the rum power, and that it is the Republican party which steals half a dezen States in the South at every election by fraud and force. The Old Roman seems to see things upside down, and we fear that, in his anxiety to please his audience, he committed the artistic mistake of standing on his head.

THE IRISH VOTE.

There is no feature of the Republican canvass that offers surer ground of confidence than the active work conducted among Irish-Americans. Experienced organizers are directing the movement and branches of the Anti-Free-Trade League and the Anti-Cleveland and Protective League have been rapidly established in the Democratic strongholds of New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, New-Haven and other cities. It was the stampede from the Democratic ranks at these Republican recruiting-agencies that created consternation in the President's Kitchen Cabinet and led to a precipitate reversal of the Fisheries policy. The Retaliation message and the legislation accompanying it were designed to be a direct bid for Irish support. By a spasm of belated energy, following three years of pusillanimous diplomacy, the Administration hoped to retrieve its reputation and to regain the confidence of foreign-born voters. By a fantastic demonstration of bluster it sought to divert the attention of Irish-Americans from its shameful diplomatic bargain with the most adroit enemy of their native country, Mr. Chamberlain, and from its freetrade campaign in the interests of English industries. The President's insincerity was instantly perceived. His Retaliation message was pronounced a political trick by self-respecting Irish-Americans, whose intelligence he had underrated. The revolt against free trade has continued to spread in the Democratic centres of population.

There has been no stranger anomaly in American politics than the solid support given in the past by men of Irish blood to the Democratic party. Prior to 1884 the great mass of the Irish vote was cast in Presidential elections against the Republican party. In that year it was divided between the parties almost for the first time in our political history. In 1880 Mr. Blaine wrote these caustic comments on the incomprehensible course of these foreign-born voters: "Having seen Ireland reduced to misery and driven to despair by what they regard as the unjust policy of England, the Irishmen of America use their suffrages as though they were the agents and servants of the English Tories. The Free Traders of England desire nothing so much as the defeat of Garfield and the election of Hanccek. They wish to break down the protective tariff and cripple our manufacturers, and nine-tenths of the Irish voters respond with alacrity: 'Yes, we will do your bidding and vote as you please, even though it reduce our own wages and take the bread from the mouths of our children." The support given to Mr.

ward proved that they had profited by his rebuke. The numerous anti-free-trade organizations formed in Democratic strongholds during the last three months demonstrate anew that they have accepted his logical conclusion that "the prosperity of the Irish in this country depends as largely as that of any other class upon the maintenance of the financial and industrial policy represented by the Republican party."

Certainly, it has been an evil thing in the past to have the Irish vote cast in one mass for a single political party. "Solid voting" of races, nationalities and creeds is opposed to the genius of American free institutions. It will be a most important gain for political morals if Irish intelligence can be found in 1888 as in 1884 voting on the side of the Republican party and protection of American industries, and Irish ignorance and crime on the side of Cleveland and English free trade. General Harrison, in one of his admirable addresses last week, urged men of Irish birth to take part in the present canvass and to make their choice between parties as Americans and as Americans only. This is the patriotic, self-respecting way of enlisting the support of Irish-Americans. The President in his Retaliation demonstration has solicited Irish support as a demagogue and a charlatan.

SEE HERE. WILLIAM. It's William Carson we're talking to. A word with you, William. You've agreed to present \$10,000 to the Governor of Wisconsin for the benefit of poor and disabled soldiers "if, on submission of President Cleveland's last annual message-known as the tariff message-to three Republican judges of Wisconsin-two Circuit judges and one Supreme judge-they decide, as such judges and jurists, that such message is a free-trade message." Of course, you are perfectly well aware, William, that this offer of yours is pure bounce; you knew when you made it that the interpretation of Presidents'-messages is not a judicial function, and that no Republican judge in Wisconsin could be induced so far to ignore the proprieties as to descend from the bench and enter the political arena. Why, therefore, William, didn't you make your bogus offer larger? While you were about it why not "put up" -- in your mind's off eye-\$10,000,000? The risk, William, would have been the same as with \$10,000, while your advertisement of Carson would have been taller. On second thought, William, it must occur to you that you were not as smart by a good deal as you might have been. And another thing, William: A de-cision regarding the meaning of "President Cleveland's last annual message, known as the tariff message," will be rendered on the 6th of November next. It will be a decision by a higher tribunal than any to be found in Wisconsin, even the tribunal of last resort—the American people. Wait for that decision, William. True, it will not please you, but wait for it with what patience you can command, and while you're waiting abstain from the manufacture of pre-

One more word, William. Do you have in your pocket \$10,000 that you really yearn to get rid of? If so, pick out three of your neighbors, no matter what their polities may be, who are men of intelligence and condor, and request them to place that amount to the credit of the poor and disabled soldiers of your town in case they agree that Mr. Cleveland in running for re-election after denouncing the eligibility of the President for re-election as " a most serious danger to the public weal," vividly illustrates the cowardice and selfishness of his convictions. How does this suggestion strike you, William? Or would you prefer to make, rather than lose, \$10,000? If so, let us tell you how you can readily do so. Cleveland is an eminent Civil Service reformer, isn't he? Well, William, if you'll agree to attend all the leading Democratic meetings that are to be held in Wisconsin between now and election, and at each meeting, as part of your own eloquent speech, will read to your audience The Tribune's demonstration of the extent and significance of the President's devotion to Civil Service reform, offering at the same time an acknowledgement that it is true or proof that it is false, why, we'll take great pleasure in handing you a draft for \$10,000. om you, William.

SONG OF CALVIN S. BRICE.

How dear to my heart is the vote of old Texas, Old Texas that nothing can swerve from our side. Old Texas that's solid and sure for the party Though the enemy come like a fast-flowing tide; Old Texas where shot-guns discuss public questions. And where the six-shooter speaks up sharp and quick. Where they monuments raise to the late Colonel Bowie, And voting is apt to make niggers quite sick! That old solid Texas, that certain old Texas, that moss-covered Texas where Bourbons are thick!

New-York and New-Jersey they're gone from us surely, And so has Connecticut faded away; Indiana for us is a snare and delusion. And the rest of the North, it was always astray; But there's Texas, old Texas, down there in the corner, And with heart overflowing to thee will I sing, As I pender and fancy with fond recollection, And think in November what comfort you'll bring! That solid old Texas, that moss-grown old Texas, that dead-sure old Texas. Democracy's king!

District-Attorney Fellows is said to have some plans in regard to the trial of the "boodle" Aldermen who are yet at large and within jurisdiction. His plans have been in abeyance so long that a suspicion has become pretty general that he had forgotten that such a thing as a "boodle' Alderman existed. The public will be pleased to learn that its suspicion is unfounded and does the District Attorney grave injustice.

The wrath of the supporters of Cleveland with their newspapers, and particularly with "The New-York Times," though natural is not wholly justifiable. It is true that the organs do not make much of a case for the man whom they once called better and stronger than his party; but then there is not much of a case to be mad for him. And besides we must remember the straits of the poor things. Consider, for instance, the plight of the silly "Times"-with its lean body stretched across the barbed-wire fence between the two parties-its wide mouth shouting for the Democratic National ticket, and its heels feebly kicking at the Democratic State ticket. Then comes Warner Miller taking cruel pains to identify his cause with Harrison's, and so the weak heels have to kick less and wriggle more in an effort to get back on the same side of the fence with the rest of the animal. Pity the sorrows of the Cleveland hornblower, he makes a shocking display, but he is doing the best he can.

"The indications are," "The World" remarks, that Mr. Miller will be quite celebrated when the campaign closes." Of course the Governor-elect of the great State of New-York, an empire in itself, is bound to be celebrated.

Boston was 258 years old on Monday and the anniversary found her in the enjoyment of robust health. The institutions upon which she prides herself, such as the Bean, the Common, the Gilded Dome, the Autocrat, "The Atlantic Magazine," are in a prosperous condition, and although her tax rate may not be as low as it might be, on the other hand the standard which she applies to life, literature and art is of commendable loftiness. The metropolis tenders to Boston the assurances of her distinguished consideration.

Only one thing is now needed to make the ex-Mugwumps' cup of sorrow full to overflowing. That is for President Cleveland to write a letter saying: " I know nothing which, if I were a voter in the State of New-York, would prevent my support of Mr. Hill's candidacy, without the least misgivings as to his fitness, and with considerable personal satisfaction."

The Congregationalists have rented for religious purposes the headquarters of one of the Democratic ward associations in Bro is more than common hope for the Righteousness and the unwas that ward. Democracy do not often lie down together in such intimate association. If the Congregationalists can stand it a little while the other member of the partnership is in the way of receiving much benefit.

General Harrison in acknowledging a series of Tribune Extras, issued during the present canvass, has written: " Such documents will undoubtedly have their effect with the working and business men of the country." Republican campaign clubs cannot do better than to continue to order these popular political tracts by the thousand, Some of the numbers have reached already a circulation of 250,000 copies.

Things don't seem to suit our esteemed and once good-humored contemporary, "The New-York World." It grows ill-conditioned, and keeps snapping at The Tribune as if it would really like to do some harm if it knew how. Come, neighbor, cheer up;-get the rheum out of your eyes, and the bile out of your liver, and the gas out of your circulation; and, by way of learning to mind your own business, expound to an amused public the true philosophy of your solemn "Editorial utterances," as set forth in the following interesting letter from your office. which we find in the columns of your friend and valuable ally in the cause of Cleveland and Reform, "The New-York Evening Post":

The World Publication Office, World Building, Park Row, New-York, september 9th, '88.

World Building, Park Row, New York, soptember 9th, '88.

Mr. ——, Yonkers, N. Y.

Dear Sir: The N. Y. World is engaged in writing up Yonkers property at the present time and desired to know if you wish to be represented. The "World" has been very successful in describing property that is superior for building sites near New York City, and the owners of such property have profited by the sale of their land through the description of same in the style in which it is written. It is an Editorial utterance coming from us, and not a common advertisement, You have a superior piece of property for building sites, and a good many acres (some of which I have been upon), and think a detailed description of its location and advantages would be most profitable to you. Yonkers & vicinity will be described in page form (copy of sample enclosed) and the names of the people who subscribe to the expense of having this published and circulated in the United States is (we suppress the names). There will be more names attached by end of next week. The subscriptions have been from \$100 to \$300 so far. I think for \$300 you could have a picture and an excellent description that would do your piace proud. We have inquiries for good property. I do not think it would be best to see your neighbors' property spoken of and yours not. 3-4s of a column in space would be \$300, this would do you justice, or you could have 1-2 column space for \$200. The publication of this page will be \$50,000 numbers and will be well circulated. If you subscribe \$300 your space would be 3-4s of a column devoted entirely to a description of your estate. To make it attractive I would have a picture with the text. An early reply will oblige Very Truly Yours

Room 1, World Office.

A. RUSSELL SMEAD, P. S. If you subscribe you can see your proof before publication and correct or change it to suit

" The tide is turning," says Governor Hill. " say to you that after what I have seen in every part of our great State, the tide is turning in favor of Cleveland, Thurman, and reform." The Govare some anxious Democrats in this quarter of the State who are straining their eyes desperately to catch a glimpse of that turn in the tide. turning they are able to perceive is in the opposite direction.

When our Democratic neighbors are next looking for an opportunity to display their feelings in the "deadly parallel," how would this answer the purpose?

the purpose?

N. Y. Times (Dem.),
Sopt. 12, 1888.
There is certainly nothing in what the Republican candidate professes in respect to Civil Service Reform that would lead a reformer to prefer him, on that ground alone, to the Democrate c children, to the Democrate c children, to the Democrate children, to the Administration on the subject of Civil Service Reform, or any longer refuses to believe that the President's promises and professions have been violated or disregarded on a great scale, with the utmost boldness, in sundry places and in divers manners.

PERSONAL

nios of the summer on the Maine coast, is now visiting friends at Portland. Mr. Clinton Scollard, whose verses have attained

pleasant publicity, is to teach rhetoric at Hamilton

The will of M. Bord, the well-known plane maker of Paris, has given rise to some remarkable proceedings on the part of the testator's heirs and of the workmen employed in the establishment, which had been organized by the deceased and conducted by him with great prosperity for many years. M. Bord died a few months since, and under his will he left large legacies to his employes of every grade, the smallest legacies to his employes of every grade, the smallest amount bequeathed being \$200 to each of those who had only been five years in his factory. After the death of the testator his nephews found another will in which no mention was made of legacies to the employes, and this being dated 1884 invalidated the first document. M. Bord had, in fact, disinherited his workmen, because they had struck for more wages in 1883. The workmen have in the meantime gone to law with the executors, in order to contest the validity of the second will, and out of 500 of them 130 have been dismissed from their employment.

Ex-Governor Roble and wife, of Maine, will attend the annual National meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Topeka, Kan., in November.

The late John Price Wetherill, of Philadelphia, was a grandson of Samuel Wetherill, the first manufactures of white lead in America. Mr. Lawrence Barrett denies all rumors of his ill-

ess and says that he is in perfect Lealth. Mr. David Dudley Field's memorial address on Mark Hopkins has been printed for distribution among the alumni of Williams College. Henry Mahon, Francis Kenzel and Francis X.

Bader, of this city, have taken the religious vows of the Congregation on the Most Holy Redeemer, in St. Mary's Church, Annapolis, Md. The Rev. John Carroll, of St. Mary's Church, Chi-

cago, is said to be the oldest priest in the United States. He was ordained January 20, 1820. He was born in Ireland in 1797.

According to "Le Journal du Havre." Mme. Sarah Bernhardt was born at that city, April 22, 1843, her mother being Julie Bernhardt, "artiste musicienne," the daughter of a Berlin oculist, and born in that city. Mme. Bernhardt was named, not Sarah, but Rosalie, and her twin sister, Lucie. The father is said to have been a Government official, known as " le beau X---. who afterward committed suicide under "dramatic who afterward committed suicide under "dramatic circumstances. If all this be true, the legend of two young Dutch Jewesses running away from their home in Amsterdam and finding themselves penniless one morning in the Tuileries gardens must be dismissed to the limbo of biographical fantasics. Mme. Hernhardt, according to this statement, is five or six years older than Mrs. Kendal, and has probably by some years the advantage (or disadvantage) of Miss Ellen Terry.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The first number of Collier's "Once A Week," devoted to "fletion, fact, sensation, wit, humor and news," will appear on the 20th inst. In this numper will be an instalment of an Irish novel by Dion Boucleault, Memories of Lester Wallack, by Edgar Fawcett, some fresh fun by Bill Nye, the first portion of "Asmodeus," a new poem, by Mrs. Amelie Rives Chanler, a short story by Julian Hawthorne, a new poem by James Whitcomb Riley, and articles by Marion Harland and Benson J. Lossing.

by Marion Harland and Benson J. Lossing.

The celebrated Jones County calf case is before Judge Lineham, at Waterloo, lowa, this week. It is a case with a history. It had its origin fourteen years ago, has been tried in several district courts, has been heard in the Supreme Count two or three times, and now comes up for adjudication once more. A man named Fotter, of Greene County, travelled through Jones County buying young stock. Among the rest five calves were bought of one Johnson. The calves which were sold were afterward identified as belonging to farmers in the vicinity. At a meeting of the Jones County Anti-Horse-Thief Society held soon afterward it was determined to charge Johnson with the theft of the animals, and suit was accordingly entered. Johnson was acquitted. Then he sued eight members of the society for \$10,000 damages) was set aside. The court costs alone have so far been above \$5,000. The calves were worth \$45. Several lives have been wrecked by the case—(Philladelphia Record.

Miss Cleveland has recently been writing about

ident's tariff views?